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NOTES AND NEWS.

ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE, D. C. L., O. M., F. R. S., an Honorary Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, died on November 7, 1913, in the ninety-first year of his age, and after sixty-four consecutive years of scientific activity.

Wallace, while standing in the highest rank among ornithologists, entomologists and botanists is best known in the broader field of philosophy and evolutionary thought, where his name is closely linked with those of Lyell and Darwin; and especially will he ever be remembered for his joint publication with Darwin of their independent discovery of the theory of Natural Selection. Wallace was typical of a group of scientific men of the last century, which may well be known by the name 'naturalists,' among which he ranked at the very top and of which he was the last survivor.

In the present days of specialization it seems impossible for men of this type to develop and it is doubtful if the world will ever again see men of such broad learning as those who contributed to the fame of what Wallace himself has termed 'the Wonderful Century.'

He was born in the village of Usk in Monmouthshire, England, on January 8, 1823, the son of Thomas Vere Wallace and Mary Anne Grennell. He attended grammar school until about thirteen years of age and apparently received much educational benefit from association with his father who was a man of literary tastes then engaged in tutoring.

The family being in poor circumstances Wallace was taken from school and for seven years pursued the study and practice of land surveying with his brother. His attention had already, through some of his early reading, been directed to plants, and he now in his spare time amused himself by collecting specimens of the wild flowers of the vicinity of the towns where he lived and to name them as well as he could from certain inadequate books on botany of which he had come into possession. He says in his autobiography of these early collections, "I experienced the joy which every discovery of a new form of life gives to the lover of nature, about equal to the rhapsodies which I afterwards felt at every capture of a new butterfly on the Amazon, or at the constant stream of new species of birds, beetles and butterflies in Borneo, the Moluccas and the Aru Islands."

Surveying not proving profitable, he gave it up when he became of age and obtained a position as a teacher in a school in Leicester. Here he met Henry W. Bates, a man of kindred tastes, who had a collection of British beetles which amazed Wallace, as he had no idea that such a variety of these insects occurred in England. He at once became an ardent entomologist and advanced in his knowledge of this branch of natural science as rapidly as he had in botany.

Influenced by the perusal of Edward's 'Voyage up the Amazon' Wallace

and Bates decided upon an expedition to Brazil for the collecting of scientific specimens. They arranged with Samuel Stevens to act as agent, in receiving and disposing of their collections and Wallace set about practicing the shooting and skinning of birds, the study of ornithology having apparently failed to attract him prior to this time. They sailed on April 20, 1848, and after a voyage of twenty-nine days landed at Para.

Wallace remained in Brazil until 1852, making excursions partly in conjunction with Bates, partly on his own account. He ascended the Rio Negro to the second cataract at Juaurité on the river Uaupes, farther than any other explorer succeeded in penetrating until 1881. He made extremely valuable collections especially of insects and birds, but being shipwrecked on the voyage home, he lost all of his private collections, and apart from his experience, profited only by the proceeds of the material sold for him by Stevens.

He had however made quite a reputation as a collector and explorer and had contributed a paper to the Zoological Society on the Umbrella-bird of the Amazon, so that he gained the entrée to scientific circles in London. During the next two years he spent most of his time at the British Museum familiarizing himself with the literature and collections bearing upon the natural history of the East Indies, whither he planned to direct his next explorations. He secured a copy of Bonaparte's 'Conspectus Avium' in which he marked all the East Indian birds adding on the margins descriptions of additional species, as he had done with his first book on botany at the outset of his natural history studies. He was thus, he says, "able to identify nearly every species" that he found, and he adds, "no one who is not a naturalist and collector can imagine the value of this book to me." He sailed for the East Indies in 1854.

Almost at once he began sending back not only collections of birds and insects but contributions to various scientific journals treating of a variety of subjects, but especially of comparisons of the faunas of different islands, and upon various topics bearing upon the origin and relation of species. In 1858 from the island of Ternate, he wrote his famous letter to Darwin, outlining the theory of Natural Selection and from then on this subject was ever uppermost in his mind. While his knowledge of the bird life of the East Indies at this time was greater than that of any other naturalist, he described but few species, passing rapidly from the systematic view of nature to the broader philosophical attitude which grew out of it and which characterized his future life with ever increasing force. He says himself: "I had in fact been bitten by the passion for species and their description and if neither Darwin nor myself had hit upon Natural Selection I might have spent the best years of my life in this comparatively profitless work. But the new idea swept all this away. I have for the most part left others to describe my discoveries and have devoted myself to the great generalizations which the laborious work of species-describers has rendered possible."

For eight years he continued his explorations extending them to the Aru Islands and the coast of New Guinea in the pursuit of Birds of Paradise.

In 1862 he returned to England, his mind filled with ideas and data for the great works that he was later to produce. First appeared 'The Malay Archipelago' his 'journal of researches' as it has been termed, dealing with zoölogy, botany, anthropology and physical geography as only the master hand can deal. Passing over the various publications on Natural Selection and kindred subjects which have been covered by abler reviewers in various sketches of the life and works of the great naturalist, we must call attention to two works which deal more directly with ornithology, viz. the 'Geographical Distribution of Animals', 1876, and 'Island Life', 1881, which are really the pioneer treatises on zoogeography. Here his earlier announcement of the imaginary line between Bali and Lombok separating the Indian and Australian zoölogical regions — since known as 'Wallace's Line' — is fully elaborated, while the zoölogical regions named by Selater are adopted and amplified.

His ornithological communications to 'The Ibis' and other journals from 1850 to 1875 are particularly noteworthy, covering various aspects of the science. In one paper dealing with the arrangement of the families of birds published in 1856 he arrived at the same conclusions as to the proper limitation of the Passeres from a study of external characters alone as were later reached by avian anatomists. This was a matter of much gratification to Wallace and, in commenting upon the work of the anatomists, he, called attention to his earlier publication and emphasized the premises upon which his conclusions were based. Indeed he seems to have been rather impatient of minute anatomical investigations, preferring to base his generalizations upon the study of external characters, and the grosser relations of animals and plants to their environment.

Wallace married, in 1866, the daughter of Mr. William Mitten and spent the remainder of his life in England except for a visit to Canada and the United States in 1886 and trips to Switzerland, Scotland, etc.

His literary activity continued almost to the time of his death and his last volume 'The World of Life' published in 1911, to quote from Prof. Osborne "gives as clear a portrayal of his final opinions as that which his first essay of 1858 portrays of his early opinions."

In considering Wallace as an ornithologist one is impressed with the great possibilities which the science contains, and the varying degrees to which they are developed by different workers in the field, each according to his ability. There is the painstaking observer to whom generalization is impossible and who often fails to distinguish between that which is worthy of record and that which is worthless; the specialist who devotes all his resources to one limited field, species-description, anatomy, detailed-distribution or what not, and is often blind to anything beyond; and finally the broad minded philosopher to whom ornithology is but one of many fields from which to glean the facts that are stored away in his mind to form the basis for those generalizations which are to revolutionize scientific thought. We cannot limit ornithology to any one of these, each contributes to the measure of his ability, and the fact that Alfred Russel Wallace drew

his inspiration from other fields as well, renders his loss to ornithology none the less.—W. S.

DR. ORA WILLIS KNIGHT, a member of the American Ornithologists' Union, died on November 11, 1913, from double pneumonia.

He was born in Bangor, Maine, July 15, 1874, son of George Willis and Nellie Ada (Blood) Knight. He attended the public schools of Bangor and in California, and graduated with honors at the University of Maine (then Maine State College), receiving the degree of B. S. in 1895. He continued to pursue post-graduate studies in chemistry at the University and received the degree of M. Sc. in 1897. While in college he was Sergeant and Second Lieutenant of Co. A., Coburn Cadets and on graduation, was recommended to the Adjutant General for excellence in military scholarship.

He was assistant in Natural History at the University during his post-graduate work and then became assistant chemist at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1903 he was appointed state assayer and at the same time entered into private business in the same field. He was chemist for the Lackawanna Foundaries and several other concerns and as a consulting chemist and microscopist had but few equals. He did much analytical work for prominent physicians, and came into prominence before the public as an expert in important court cases. He was sure of his ground in such cases and was ever zealous for right and justice. In recognition of his attainments Dr. Knight received the degree of Doctor of Science from his university in 1909, and was honored with the highest emblem of the Phi Kappa Phi Society of which he was a member.

Dr. Knight was married, very happily, August 11, 1899, to Miss Minnie Gertrude McDonald of Bangor, who has ever been an able assistant in his undertakings. In 1911 he removed from Bangor to Portland where he built a residence.

From early boyhood Dr. Knight was interested in birds and ornithology was always his pet hobby. He was elected a member of the Maine Ornithological Society in 1895, and was an active participant in the meetings, holding various offices and contributing many valuable papers to the 'Journal' of the society. He was also an expert and painstaking photographer and his illustrated lectures on bird life were always enjoyable. In 1897 the University of Maine published as Bulletin No. 3, his 'A List of the Birds of Maine' and in 1908 he published his portly volume 'The Birds of Maine.' These books constitute our authoritative works on the birds of the state.

Dr. Knight was elected an Associate Member of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1893 and a member in 1907 and was a frequent contributor to 'The Auk.'

His scientific activities were not however confined to ornithology. He possessed a thorough knowledge of botany and had formed a nearly complete herbarium of the plants of Maine, which he has bequeathed to the

Smithsonian Institution. He was a member and officer of the Josselyn Botanical Club and also a member of the American Chemical Society. He had formed a scientific library which he left to the Bangor Public Library.

In the death of Dr. Knight science has lost a most promising student and a large circle of associates, a valued friend. He had a very high sense of honor and was a noble example of true manhood. He was a deep student of human nature and weighed very carefully those with whom he came in contact. He did not make close friends as readily as some, but once he counted anyone a friend, he was his staunch supporter, and the word friend had a deep meaning to him.

The writer for many years has enjoyed his close friendship and has had the pleasure of many days association with him, wading the Orono Bog in the haunts of the Yellow Palm Warbler, or passing pleasant evenings in his home or in his chemical laboratory. To him Dr. Knight's death comes as an irreparable loss.—J. M. S.

FRED. BENJAMIN SPAULDING, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, died on October 22, 1913, after a short and painful illness. He was born in the town of Lancaster, New Hampshire, on the 7th of June, 1867, and was the son of William C. and Harriet S. Spaulding.

His boyhood days were spent on a typical New England farm nestled close to the foot hills of the White Mountains. He attended the public school and proved a good student and on the expiration of his study there he entered the Lancaster Academy. On leaving the Academy Mr. Spaulding was employed by Frank Smith & Co., for several years and then entered the Eastman Business College. Here he learned practical business methods and upon leaving returned to Lancaster, where, in 1899, he joined with Mr. C. Moore in establishing a flour and grain business, of which he later acquired entire control.

Mr. Spaulding's fellow townsmen acknowledged his business qualities and he served terms as their Selectman, and was sent to the Legislature, in 1910, where he made an enviable record.

He married on June 7, 1892, Miss Hattie N. L. Connor and this union proved a very happy one, blessed with two children.

Students of bird life and lovers of the out door world have experienced a great loss in the death of Mr. Spaulding. He was a man loved by many and a model for field workers to follow, making a careful, studious, and conservative observer of nature. I recall with pleasure a few weeks spent with him at the delightful home which he and his wife made the living example of the word hospitality. During the bright days spent with him we were constantly in the field and each day he unfolded the home life of some avian resident that heretofore I had known only as a migrant. It is a pity more observers are not of his type. His idea was not only to compile a local list but to know each bird's household as his own.

Among the interesting results shown by his careful study are several

records for his state including the breeding of the Hudsonian Chickadee. Each year many an ornithologist journeyed to his hospitable home and time will never erase the grateful memory of those visits.

Besides his association with the A. O. U. he was a member of the Cooper Ornithological Club and the Maine Ornithological Society.— H. T.

DR. FREDERICUS ANNA JENTINK, director of the Leyden Museum and well known as a writer on mammals, especially on those of the Malay and Papuan Islands, died on November 4, 1913, in his sixty-ninth year. He was well known to ornithologists as editor of 'Notes from the Leyden Museum.'

DR. J. W. B. GUNNING, president of the South African Ornithologists' Union and director of the Transvaal Museum and Zoological Gardens, died in Pretoria, June 23, 1913. Dr. Gunning was born at Helversum, Holland, September 3, 1860, and came to South Africa in 1884, practicing medicine in the Cape Colony until 1892 when he was appointed director of the newly formed museum at Pretoria. It was largely through his efforts that the Zoological Garden was established and he was also active in founding the S. A. Ornithologists' Union.

DR. T. S. PALMER furnishes the following summary of Bird Protective Legislation for 1913, in continuance of his report in 'The Auk' for April, 1913, p. 321.

Now that the legislative record is closed a hasty review reveals the fact that about 200 new game laws were enacted during the year. While the number of statutes is less than that in 1911, the importance of the legislation is probably greater than that of any previous year. Of chief interest are the three Federal laws regulating protection of migratory birds, prohibiting importation of plumage, and the Senate Resolution authorizing treaties for the protection of birds with foreign Governments.

The migratory bird law was approved on March 4 and the regulations for carrying it into effect were duly prepared by a Committee consisting of T. S. Palmer, A. K. Fisher, and W. W. Cooke. These regulations were published on June 23, were later revised and adopted by the Department, and took effect when approved by the President on October 1. A beginning has been made in the herculean task of carrying the regulations into effect. The country has been divided into 13 districts and the organization of the field force in about half of these districts is now under way. On account of the small appropriation for enforcement, the main reliance is upon cooperation with State officials. Each district is in charge of an experienced Inspector appointed by the Department and from three to seven wardens are appointed by the Department on recommendation of the respective game commissioners for cooperative work from each of the States. This arrangement will provide a skeleton force of about 200 or 250 men distributed among the various States. A Chief Warden, six Inspectors and about 75 Wardens are already in the field. The work naturally differs in the various districts. In the one comprising the Middle

States very gratifying results have been obtained in law enforcement particularly in New Jersey and in Maryland at the head of Chesapeake Bay; in the Northwest district special attention has been given to educational work and to stopping the hunting on the Mississippi River. Preparations are now being made to secure certain amendments in the laws of the States whose legislatures convene in January so as to make the local laws conform with the regulations and thus avoid as far as possible any conflict in the close seasons under the State and Federal statutes.

The plumage provision in the Tariff Bill which owes its origin to a suggestion by Mr. Henry Oldys was actively championed by the National Association of Audubon Societies under the guidance of Secretary T. Gilbert Pearson and by the New York Zoological Society under the direction of Dr. W. T. Hornaday. The provision in the form proposed by Doctor Hornaday passed the House without change on May 8, but in the Senate was amended by the Finance Committee so that its effectiveness was largely destroyed. By action of the Democratic caucus on September 2, the proposed amendment was abandoned and the House provision was restored. The bill passed a few days later and was approved on October 3. The Treasury Department immediately enforced the plumage provision in the case of plumage worn by travelers as well as in the case of feathers imported for sale, and notwithstanding vigorous protests, all persons arriving at ports of entry with prohibited plumage either in trunks or on their hats, were compelled to relinquish such trimmings or to return them to the port of shipment.

A Senate Resolution authorizing the President to negotiate treaties with foreign Governments for the protection of birds was passed on July 7, 1913. It is to be hoped that a convention may be arranged with Canada at an early date for the better protection of migratory birds.

From an ornithological standpoint the most important State laws were those in Pennsylvania prohibiting the sale of aigrettes and certain other imported plumage after July 1, 1914; the comprehensive Florida statute providing for a game commission, a license system, and the repeal of all local laws; the special law in Florida removing Robins from the game list; and the establishment of 15 game preserves in the United States and four in Manitoba. Provision for enforcing the game laws was assured through the adoption of the resident hunting license system in Delaware, Florida, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. In Illinois, Montana, Oklahoma, and South Dakota, the warden work was reorganized and single commissioners were replaced by a Board. In Ohio an Agricultural Commission replaced several former State departments and the game warden service was placed under its charge. In Connecticut the Fish and Game Commission was increased from three to eight members, and in New Hampshire the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners was replaced by a single game commissioner.

Colorado was the only State which extended the open season for waterfowl in the spring but this action was largely offset by the Federal Regula-

tions. Three States, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Vermont, withdrew protection from the European Starling and authorized destruction of the bird under certain conditions. In California several important changes were made, such as strengthening the plumage law, and protecting the Band-tailed Pigeons, rails, and smaller shorebirds but some of the bills failed to receive the approval of the Governor or were subject to referendum. In Vermont the restriction on the number of permits to collect birds for scientific purposes in force at any one time was removed. The interest in bird reserves was well illustrated in Wisconsin whose legislature memorialized Congress to set aside certain islands in the Great Lakes for the purpose of establishing bird reservations to be ultimately placed in charge of the States when they were ready to assume the expenses of maintenance. On the whole, the legislative record is highly satisfactory and shows substantial progress.

In view of the splendid results attained during the past year in the campaign against the feather-trade, it seems high time that bird protectionists take up another phase of the subject that comes much nearer home to every household in this country than does the killing of plume birds. This is the cat question. There is I think no doubt that for years past the greatest destructive agency to our smaller song and insectivorous birds has been cats.

In an editorial in 'Forest and Stream' for November 15, 1913, that is well worth reading, the subject is taken up from the standpoint of the sportsman and the destruction of young and adult quail effected by cats is rated as great as that from any other agency. "The English Keeper," the writer says, "well understands the injury done in the preserves by the domestic cat and wages against it a war as bitter, and as uncompromising, as that which he carries on against the stoat or any of the hawks."

The number of stray cats at large in the United States is enormous. It is stated in 'Bird Lore' that the number put out of existence in New York City by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during the first nine months of 1905 totaled, 53,938! The stray cats are usually the worst offenders and if means could be adopted to effect their slaughter and to instruct people in the danger that they inflict upon bird life by allowing cats to run wild and leaving them behind when they move away, some good would be accomplished. The whole question of the economic value of the cat it seems to us would be a valuable line of investigation. If the destruction of mice offsets the destruction of game and insectivorous birds then the cat deserves consideration but if the keeping of cats is to be regarded as merely a 'luxury' or if they are proven to be more noxious than beneficial to wild-life then their possession should be guarded with stringent restrictions, embodying registration or taxation.

In 'The Warbler' (Vol. VII, 1913) Mr. G. K. Noble states that stray cats originally brought out to Muskeget Island to keep the rats out of hunters' shacks are playing havoc with the young terns in the protected colony although the warden is using every effort to exterminate them.

In city yards where wild birds are rare and cats abundant the destruction of transients which happen to pause there during their migration is very great as any one knows who makes a study of city bird-life.

This subject is by no means an old one and has been agitated frequently before but apparently with no definite action.

Is it not time that the sportsmen, the Department of Agriculture and the Audubon Societies join forces in giving the cat question serious attention?

In the November number of 'British Birds' Mr. H. F. Witherby states that he received a letter from Mr. A. C. Theron dated from "Riet Vallei, District Lindley, Orange Free State," stating that a Swallow had been captured bearing a ring with his name and address. As Mr. Theron gave neither the number of the ring nor the date of capture he asked him for these particulars and received a reply and the ring itself. The ring is number E937, and Mr. Theron stated that the bird was captured at Riet Vallei on March 16th, 1913, and adds, "I do not know when it arrived." This ring was placed on a nestling Swallow by Mr. R. O. Blyth at Skelmorlie, Ayrshire, Scotland, on July 27th, 1912.

In a recent number of the Austral Avian Record (Vol. II, p. 61) Mr. Gregory M. Matthews brings up a question of nomenclature which is perhaps the most serious that remains to be settled, i. e., the so called 'one-letter difference'. He says, "It is well known that the code of the American Ornithologists' Union differs from the International Code, in that the latter would compel the usage of 'one letterism' in differentiating valid generic names whereas the former does not." He goes on to say that the A. O. U. "have subscribed to the International Commission's Opinions while not observing the Code," and that they hope to amend it to agree with their own, adhering in the interval to their own rules. He further adds that while the result is quite speculative "the trend is in favor of the Americans."

The above is quite unintentionally a little misleading, due to the ambiguity or indefiniteness of the International Code upon the point in question. It is touched upon in the recommendations to Article 36 as follows, "It is well to avoid the introduction of new generic names which differ from generic names already in use only in termination or in a slight variation in spelling which might lead to confusion. But when once introduced such names are not to be rejected on this account." "The same recommendation applies to new specific names" etc. The latter clause of the first sentence sounds like a rule but I am informed by the Secretary of the Commission that it "is a recommendation not a rule." In other words the Commission has not yet been able to come to a final vote on this matter, although as Mr. Matthews further states in his article quoted above, the recent Opinions of the Commission "suggest that 'one-letterism' will be abolished," that is to say that names differing only in termination and other slight variations in spelling shall be regarded as identical.

In revising its Code the A. O. U. Committee recognized the great difficulties involved in this problem. On the one hand is the confusion of having a number of names so nearly alike that it is difficult to distinguish them either by sight or sound, and on the other the difficulty of deciding just how great a difference in spelling shall constitute a recognizably different name. The only method that appeared practical was to state certain classes of differences which are to be recognized as establishing different names in nomenclature and certain others which are not. This was done in remarks under Canon XXX, and the classes cover probably a large majority of the cases that will occur.

It will thus be seen that the A. O. U. Committee did not repudiate the International Code but only a 'Recommendation' of the International Commission. They found themselves able to go further in the matter of an official vote on this question than the International Commission did and embodied in a 'Canon' what the latter body was compelled to leave an open question. This in no way affects ultimate agreement upon any more definite method of settling the question that may be suggested in the future.

In a similar way the A. O. U. Committee found the 'elimination method' of fixing genotypes as set forth in the International Code indefinite, inasmuch as it left the method of applying elimination entirely to personal opinion, with necessarily conflicting results. The A. O. U. Committee therefore adopted in their revised Code the 'first species method' which yielded definite results. The International Commission recognized the weakness of elimination and at their next meeting adopted the method of 'subsequent designation.' This was at once substituted by the A. O. U. for the 'first species method' in the interests of uniformity both being *definite* methods.

This statement is made to show that instead of being antagonistic the history of the two codes has ever been one of harmony. Indeed so closely are they in agreement that the A. O. U. has never felt the necessity of adopting by name either the International Code or the Opinions, the latter however have been regularly accepted by the Committee so far as they affected the American Check-List, as fast as they were published.

MESSRS. WITHERBY & Co., 326 High Holborn, London, W. C. announce the publication of a work on 'Indian Pigeons and Doves' by E. C. Stuart Baker, with twenty-six coloured plates and over 200 pages. This will be a companion volume to Mr. Baker's 'Indian Ducks and their Allies.' Price £2, 10s. net.

THE "Chicago Ornithological Society" was organized by ornithologists of Chicago and its vicinity in December, 1912, with the following officers: President, Dr. R. M. Strong; Vice-presidents, Mr. L. J. DeVine and Mr. G. L. Abbott; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Ralph Chaney; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. P. B. Coffin. The society has undertaken among other

projects an ornithological survey of the region about Chicago. Persons who may be interested in becoming members of the society are invited to send their names to the chairman of the membership committee, Mr. J. L. DeVine, 5338 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago. Meetings are held at 8:15 P. M. on the second Tuesday in each month in Room 24, Zoology Building, The University of Chicago.

At the annual meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union in November last it was decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature from seven to eleven with the object of having it organize as two subcommittees, one of four members to consider matters of nomenclature, the other of seven members, to cover systematic and geographic questions, especially the acceptance or rejection of proposed new forms.

The president Dr. Frank M. Chapman has reappointed the old committee consisting of J. A. Allen, William Brewster, Jonathan Dwight, Jr., C. Hart Merriam, Charles W. Richmond, Robert Ridgway and Witmer Stone; and as the four additional members he has named, Joseph Grinnell, E. W. Nelson, Harry C. Oberholser and T. S. Palmer.

At the recent meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union in New York City, the advisability of changing the time of meetings from fall to spring was considered. This innovation was favored for two principal reasons: First, to make it possible for those members to attend who, for business or other reasons, were unable to leave home in the autumn. Second, members residing on the Pacific Coast are very anxious that the stated meeting in 1915 be held in San Francisco while the Worlds Panama-Pacific Exposition is in progress. It was the consensus of opinion that spring was the most favorable time to hold this meeting and to successfully carry out the plan, it was thought advisable to allow at least a year to intervene between the Washington and San Francisco meetings. This would give members throughout the country ample time to plan in advance for the journey across the continent. In this connection it is to be remembered that the expense of the transcontinental trip will be greatly reduced if a considerable number of members and their friends attend.

With the above plan in mind, the Committee of Arrangements has decided to name Easter week, beginning with April 6, 1914, as the best time for the Washington meeting.

The local Committee recognizes the fact that the interval between the meeting held in New York in November and the meeting to be held in Washington in April is short, but, notwithstanding this, believes that the novelty of a spring meeting and the manifold attractions of Washington in April, when the city is at its best, will secure a full attendance.